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Appln. No. 10/665,674

Amendment dated June 30, 2006

Reply to Office Action mailed December 20, 2005

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please canceled the previous amendment to the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 21, and replace it with the following rewritten paragraph (deleted text being struck through and added text being underlined):

As illustrated in Figures 1 through 3, the alcohol and drug sensor system for vehicles 10 generally comprises a main tube 12 extending from the dashboard 2 of a vehicle 4 or other structure near to the potential driver of the vehicle 4 such as the vehicle's frame, floor, seat or the like. The main tube 12 is connected to a sensor 14 for detecting the presence of intoxicants in the breath of a person blowing into the main tube 12. The sensor 14 is operationally coupled to a microprocessor 16. The ignition system 18 of the vehicle 4 is operationally coupled to the microprocessor 16 such that the ignition system 18 cannot be activated until a potential driver has blown into the main tube 12. If a level of intoxicants detected by the sensor 14 is over a pre-determined level, the microprocessor 16 will not activate the ignition system 18, thus preventing the vehicle 4 from being driven. If the level of intoxicants is below the pre-determined level, the microprocessor 16 activates a relay 20 to enable the ignition system 18 to permit the ignition system 18 to be used to start the engine of the vehicle 4. Most preferably, the microprocessor 16 is operationally coupled (by connections 22) to a locking means 24 for physically preventing turning of an ignition key 26. The means 24 may be a conventionally known physical lock such as a solenoid 28 engaging the ignition key assembly 30 to prevent rotation of the ignition key 26.